Programmes for improving rural sanitation

2487. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS and EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes drawn up and being implemented for improving rural sanitation during the 8th Five Year Plan period;

(b) what are the different components under the above programmes and funds allocated under them; and

(c) progress achieved so far under each component of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA): (a) Rural Sanitation Programme is being implemented under Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) and State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MMP) for improving rural sanitation during the 8th Plan period.

(b) the components of the programme are as under:

(i) Construction of individual sanitary latrines for households below poverty line.

(ii) Conversion of dry latrines into low cost sanitary latrines.

(iii) Construction of exclusive village sanitary complexed for women on a selective basis where adequate land/space within the premises of the houses do not exit and where village panchayats are willing to maintain.

(iv) Setting up of sanitary marts.

(v) Total sanitation of village through the construction of drains, soakage pits, solid and liquid waste disposal.

(vi) Intensive campaign for awareness generation and health education for creating felt need for personal, household and environmental sanitation facilities.

Component-wise allocation of funds, as provided in the CRSP guidelines, is as under:

(i) Upto 72% can be utilised for giving Central share of the subsidy to construct individual sanitary latrines for households below poverty line.

(ii) Upto 10% can be used for subsidising construction of sanitary complexes exclusively for women.

(iii) Upto 10% for health education/ motivation, creation of felt need etc.

(iv) Upto 5% for construction of other components such as bathing platform, garbage pit etc.

(v) Upto 3% for expenditure towards staff, administration etc.

(c) Progress achieved in respect of household latrines is only compiled at the Central level. During the 8th Plan period, from 1.4.92 to 31.3.96, 8.5 lakhs sanitary latrines have been constructed under Central Rural Sanitation Programme and 12.57 lakh sanitary latrines under MNP.

Redesigning Rural Development Programmes

2488. SHRI K.M. KHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS and EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to redesign rural development programme, in order to eradicate poverty from the country by 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof, with background;

(c) whether redesigning of the programmes would ensure betterment of people in any way; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHAN-

DRADEO PRASAD VARMA): (a) to (d) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) are the major poverty eradication schemes being implemented by the Government throughout the country in rural areas. The aims of these schemes are to generate self employment by providing income generating assets to the rural poor under IRDP and wage employment under JRY and EAS to the rural poor families to cross the poverty line and the betterment of their lives.

With the object of eliminating poverty, several new packages have been introduced in order to strengthen the IRDP. These are as follows:—

(i) The level of investment per family has been increased to Rs. 15,000/- in 1996-97.

(ii) The subsidy for group venture has been enhanced to 1.25 lakhs or 50% of the project cost, whichever is less.

(iii) Subsidy to educated rural youths has also been enhanced to 7500/- or 50% of the project cost, whichever is less.

(iv) Ceiling on infrastructural development has also been increased to 25% in North Eastern States and 20% in rest of the country.

(v) Setting up of Monitoring and Vigilant Cell at State, District and Block level.

The various steps adopted to plug loopholes/misutilisation of funds are:—

(i) Extension of cash disbursement scheme to 50% of blocks.

(ii) Extension of family credit plan to 213 districts.

(iii) Enhancement of ceiling limit for collateral free loan.

(iv) Introduction of back-end subsidy.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been redesigned for the benefit of the rural poor people particularly those below poverty line. The different streams and sub schemes of JRY have been rationalised and simplified and made independent w.e.f. 1.1.96. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Million Wells Schemes (MWS) which were sub schemes of JRY with earmarking of funds were made independent schemes by themselves. Rural Housing Scheme has been marged with Indira Awaas Yojana and both the schemes taken together and amalgamated. The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) was started w.e.f. 2nd October, 1993 in 1752 identified backward Blocks of 257 districts situated in the drought prone areas, desert areas, tribal areas and hill areas in which the Revamped Public Distributed System (RPDS) was in operation. Subsequently, the scheme has been extended to blocks in drought prone areas, desert areas, tribal areas and non EAS blocks of Intensified Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (IJRY) blocks after the amalgamation of IJRY with EAS w.e.f. 1.1.96. At present the scheme is being implemented in 3206 blocks of the country.

विदेशी विद्युत कंपनियों के साथ किए जाने वाले समझौतों के संबंध में राज्य सरकारों के साथ चर्चाएं

2489. **श्री गोविंद राम मिरी:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार विदेशी विद्युत कंपनियों को आमंत्रित करने और उनके साथ किए जाने वाले समझौतों को अंतिम रूप देने से पहले संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के साथ चर्चा करने का विचार रखती है;

(ख) क्या इस चर्चा में तीनों पक्षों को शामिल किए जाने पर कोई आपत्ति है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ एस॰ वेणुगोपालाचारी): (क) से (ग) भारत सरकार नीति संबंधी मामलों पर राज्यों/राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को दिशा-निर्देश जारी करती है और भारतीय विद्युत क्षेत्र में विदेशी कंपनियों के निवेश समेत निजी निवेशों को आकर्षित करने के उद्देश्य से नीति का प्रचार भी करती